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Ueber den Traum: experimental-psychologische Untersuchungen. Von Dr. J. MOURLY VOLD, weil. Professor an der Universität Kristiania. Herausgegeben von O. Klemm, Privatdozent an der Universität Leipzig. Erster Band, Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1910. Pp. xiii., 435. With portrait of the author. Price Mk. 11.

John Mourly Vold, professor of philosophy in the university of Kristiania, died in 1907, at the age of fifty-seven. For twenty-five years, Mourly Vold had been engaged in the observation of dream phenomena; some of his results are published in articles, in the *Revue de l' Hypnotisme et de la Psychologie*, 1896, in the *Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie*, 1900, and especially in the *Zeitschrift für Psychologie*, 1897. He left, at his death, besides a large body of scattered notes, the manuscript (in German) of a large work on the experimental study of dreams; the first volume of this work, edited by Dr. Klemm, lies before us. Dr. Klemm has, no doubt, been well-advised to print the manuscript as it stood; the author's German, though not always idiomatic, is always intelligible; and while the book might have been very considerably condensed, the reader would have missed, in the abbreviated form, a valuable lesson in scientific method. On the other hand, the editor should, by all means, have supplied an index. It is true that index-making is mechanical work; but then it is also mechanical work of the expert kind; and if an editor shrinks from it, he should decline outright the editorial duties.

The book is, as we have said, a valuable lesson in scientific method. The author takes us painfully and point by point through all the difficulties of dream-observation; shows us all the successive improvements in his own manner of working; and discusses in all detail the interpretation of dreams experimentally aroused or influenced. His method is, in every sense, comparative: he compares the experimental dreams with dreams of the preceding normal night; he gathers the dreams of a large number of practised and unpractised observers,—of several hundred university students and school teachers (both sexes); he has, to fall back upon, a personal experience that is probably unequalled; he does not neglect the comparison of the dream with the waking state. The first 58 pages, on method, should be read by advanced students of psychology, whatever their interest; only the specialist, we fear, will read critically through the remainder of the book; more particularly now that Freud's interpretation of the dream-consciousness has turned inquiry in a different direction. Yet the remainder, though it fill nearly 400 octavo pages, is well worth reading.

The experimental dreams here reported are but a fraction of the whole: they are dreams whose peripheral motive consisted in a cutaneous-muscular stimulation of the lower extremities, more especially of the ankles. The first of the two principal chapters gives an account of experiments in which a band is placed about the left ankle, and remains in position all night; the resulting dreams are compared with those of the preceding normal night. In other experiments, a band is tied around sole and instep, as well as about the ankle; in yet others, the foot is encased in a sock. Both types of experiments are, in one case, carried to the point of habituation. The second principal chapter gives an account of experiments in which the two ankles are separately bound, either for the whole night or for the evening only. In other experiments, the two ankles are not only separately bound, but are also tied together by a third band. The resulting dreams are compared with those of the normal nights, and also with those reported in the preceding chapter. A promised Appendix, on the part played by the hip joint (p. 216), is not mentioned in the table of contents and does not appear in the text.

The net result of the investigation can best be shown in the form of a Table.

- I. Ideas of *pressure* and *temperature* are aroused only in slight measure.
- II. *Motor* ideas are aroused most commonly.
 1. a. Free active movements of high intensity are the specific result of the stimulus, and outweigh in number all the other motor ideas put together.
 b. Parallel movements of the feet cannot with certainty be brought into connection with the stimulus.
 2. The same thing holds of inhibited movement.
 3. Static conditions show a clear causal relation to the stimulus; they are by no means intensive, yet stand in number next after the free active movements.
 4. Passive movements of the whole body cannot with certainty be related to the stimulus.
 5. Motor objects and
 6. Abstract motives to movement are causally related to the stimulus, though they are dream-factors that rarely appear in isolation.
- III.
 1. Ideas coincident in time with the experiment or with the discussion of it are aroused only in slight measure.
 2. The unpleasurable common sensations cannot with certainty be attributed to the operation of the stimulus alone; the free active movements were accompanied by a pleasurable organic complex.

This meagre statement of the outcome must here suffice. We may expect, in the second volume, a full theoretical discussion of the dream-consciousness; meanwhile, the remarks made on pp. 9 ff., 416 ff., are significant. The questionnaire used by the author is printed on pp. 31 ff. J. FIELD

Parenthood and Race Culture; An Outline of Eugenics. CALEB W. SALEEBY. Moffat, Yard and Company, New York, 1909. Pp. xv, 389.

This book lays claim to the distinction of being the first to survey the whole field of eugenics. The author states in the preface that there is need to-day of a "general introduction to eugenics which is at least responsible;" and adds that he is "indebted to more than one pair of searching and illustrious eyes, . . . for reading the proofs of this volume." The present discussion, it would seem, is a continuation of the author's previous campaign of advocacy. Further, the book is to be regarded as an exposition, not as a contribution of original material. Dr. Saleeby seeks to review and arrange the results of Galton and of the other investigators; still, the author is himself a man of opinions, and he devotes much space to his own particular crotchets. Unfortunately the book is swelled by some turgid writing. It stands in this regard in strong contrast with Galton's own condensed, close-knit manner of utterance. Had the present volume been boiled down to half its size, its effectiveness would have been doubled.

The contents are divided into two parts: "The Theory of Eugenics" (Part I) and "The Practice of Eugenics" (Part II). Part II falls into two complementary themes, "negative" and "positive" eugenics;—perhaps "restrictive" and "constructive" would have been better terms. Negative eugenics, as the author defines it, seeks to discourage the parenthood of the least desirable. Positive eugenics is the effort to encourage parenthood on the part of the most desirable.

Only one of his chief tasks does Dr. Saleeby perform with thoroughness. That task is destructive. Errors and illusions are mercilessly slaughtered. On page 28, the author sweeps the Nietzschean view of selection off the boards. The superstition of maternal impressions is quashed on page 128. Farther along Mr. Bernard Shaw's erratic proposals for a stud-farm to be devoted to race-culture are dispatched. It is shown in Chapter X that eugenics does not propose a destruction of the family; that it endorses, indeed, exalts monogamy. And so throughout. The tone of the book is